

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability at Queenston, U. C. announcing that the city of Toronto is in possession of the Patriots of the Upper province and hasten to it before our readers in an extra.

QUESTION, Dec. 6 1837.

Dear Sir—

I write you in great haste to inform you of what at least is interesting and important. Capt. Whitney has just arrived from Toronto which place he states was attacked yesterday by the radicals and taken.

The Governor and all the officials went up in the market house. Many buildings were burnt some lives lost and many taken prisoners.

The Capt. was sent here to drum up volunteers but he has succeeded in getting very few. The loyalists will not generally turn out and but the fighting will take place at least in fall in Upper Canada.

Telegraph Extra
Toronto N. Y. Dec 6, 1837

ATTACK ON THE CITY OF TORONTO.

We have received the following communication from a source entitled to the utmost confidence:

4 o'clock P. M.

SIR—The steamboat Traveller, Capt. Whitney, arrived at Niagara this morning at 7 o'clock, from Toronto, which place he left four hours before the boat with a deputation, was despatched by the governor for volunteers from this district, to the immediate aid of the Government, and to return forthwith. The Reformers of the Home District, it is said, reached Toronto the night before last, in great numbers, (3000,) when volunteers in behalf of the government were called to oppose their coming in the city, when a running fire took place.—Col. Modie, late of the 104th, was shot dead, and others, besides a number of prisoners were taken, among whom are Archibald McDonald (Sheriff Gore District) and Col. Wells. Sheriff Jarvis's house and others were fired and burnt. The Governor and his Council are in the market square. James Brown and 30 volunteers are in the fort. Mr. Speaker McNabb, with 80 volunteers reached the city yesterday. Col. W. Fishburn is expected to day from Belleville with the volunteers he can get in aid of the government, and from Waihy a few yeomanry cavalry are looked for.

The Reformers have at their council Dr. John Rolph, and others of high standing. Three flags of truce were sent yesterday, to the Government, with the following terms:

1st. To dissolve the present Parliament.

2d. Grant an Elective Legislative Council.

3d. That the Governor leave the province in two weeks.

QUEENSTON, U. C. Dec. 6, P. S.—

Waile I write, the militia are ordered to meet forthwith at Niagara. It is thought that but few will attend the muster.

STILL LATER.

6 o'clock.

The Traveller left Niagara this afternoon, with one hundred royal volunteers, under the command of Da-

niel McDougal, who was a Lieutenant in the militia at the battle of Queenston. The steamer Transit, is lying off in the Bay of Toronto, with the family of the Governor and the public munitions. The militia are assembling at Niagara. Apprehensions are felt of an attack upon the town to-night, and preparations are making for defence.

From the Montreal Herald of the 12th inst.

LOWER CANADA.

Since our last the following individuals have been lodged in goal charged with the crime of high treason; J. S. Lareeque, of Rigand, son of the M. P. P; Bonaventure Viger who figured at Longdeil and St Charles; J. R. Senecal, J. B Lafontaine, Louis Charbonneau, Joseph Landry du Grand Jules Tegnier Michael Arguel, David Sean. From 20 to 30 prisoners were yesterday released as it was considered that they had been forced to join the rebel ranks.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Two companies of the 23d, under Captain Eveleigh, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery with one gun under Capt Glasgow marched on Sunday morning last for St Martin.

The Quebec Mercury of Saturday received yesterday morning gives us important military intelligence from below. Lieut Ingalls and E. Brown Esq. the two gentlemen who went with the despatches for the 43d to New Brunswick, returned on Friday. The 43d they report to be on its march and so near that its arrival may be expected daily. The 85th is to follow immediately from New Brunswick by the same account. Three more regiments according to report "in the best informed circle" at Frederickton were expected at Halifax from England and were to march directly for Quebec.

The St George Steamer arrived yesterday forenoon with four companies of the 83d Regiment under the command of the Honorable Lieut Col. Henry Dundas. The other officers are Captains Swinburn of the Grenadier and Colquhoun of the 3d companies; Lieutenants Kendall and Dalton; Lieutenant and "adjutant Stubbs Ensigns Campbell and Derinsey; Paymaster Stubbs and Surgeon Dr Wm Garner.

The steamer Princess Victoria arrived yesterday in port with a detachment of the 24th Regiment from St. Johns.

LOWER CANADA.

An "Extra Gazette by authority" was issued at Quebec on the 4th inst by which the district of Montreal and all the disturbed districts are placed under martial law.

The Patriots are yet at Grand Brule and have possessed themselves of the port of the Lake of the Two Mountains. The Queens fight dragoons have left Montreal to reinforce the two companies of the 23d regiment at Lachafelle's Bridge.

It is rumored that F. A. Brown and Papineau had been at St Pie. The Commercial Advertiser by some gift of seeing, it may be, puts confidence in a story that Papineau has gone to Maine to raise volunteers by "prom-

ises of land and plunder,"—N. Y. Express.

The Sub-Treasury bill, as it passed the Senate, contains a provision that seems to have been intended by the Executive party only for purposes of corruption. It provides that there shall be a band of examiners, who, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, are to ride from point to point throughout the country, and to have whatever salary the Secretary may think proper to grant them.

Had not this bill been defeated by the House of Representatives, we should soon have been enjoying the excellencies of this admirable system of Executive power and corruption. In the plenitude of his financial wisdom and political forecast, the learned Secretary of the Treasury would probably have appointed several scores of immaculate Whitneys, to scour the country—penetrate secretery into every section of the Union—feel public sentiment, and convey daily information of its tone to the seat of government. To this is to be added the paramount evil of the Sub-Treasuries established throughout the country—the immense money power of the officers who preside over these institutions—receiving constant direction and government, thro' these emissaries, from Washington—all concerted at Washington and N. York, and building up and perpetuating at those cities not only the power of the executive, but the immense resources of the whole country. And can any one be indifferent the despotic sway which may be exercised by the executive through the agency of such a system? If general Jackson appointed, and by the influence of his popularity and the aid of 100,000 office holders elected his successor, who can estimate the power of an equally popular President, not only wielding this immense power, but directing at his pleasure the accumulated strength of these Sub-Treasuries and secret emissaries?—N. C. Star.

FROM WASHINGTON,

TUESDAY, Mr Crittenden's resolution having been amended by Mr. Clay and Mr Grundy was adopted. Mr Benton offered a resolution on the subject of the currency in the District of Columbia. The Chair presented the Post Master General's Report of the expenditure of the contingent fund of 1827. Mr Davis introduced a bill to authorize the President to cause public vessels to cruise on the coast in the winter season and to relieve distressed navigators. On motion of Mr. White the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business and then adjourned.

The House was occupied the whole day by the presentation of petitions and debates growing out of the same. There was quite a scene between John Quincy Adams and the young lion from Virginia Henry A Wise growing put of the abolition and Texas petition presented by the former. Mr Adams commenced on the call of Massachusetts by presenting a petition against the admission of Texas into the Union at the same time moving its reference together with 190 petitions of a similar character, signed by 20,000 person

and presented at the special session to a select committee. Mr Howard moved their reference to the committee on foreign relations. Mr Wise moved to lay the whole subject on the table which was agreed to. Next came the abolition petitions and when Mr A. moved their reference to the committee on the District of Columbia Mr Wise became quite excited and made the same motion which had just been carried. It was also agreed to and the first petition with those presented at the special session were laid upon the table. Nothing daunted (says the Baltimore Transcript) Mr A. drew out another petition and his motion to refer met a similar fate. The presentation of an abolition petition from Pennsylvania caused Mr. Lawler of Alabama to object to its reception but he was over-ruled by a vote 141 to 60. Mr Wise's motion again came in and it was laid upon the table. Another petition for abolishing slavery in all the territories of the U. S. caused Wise to become more agitated and to exclaim that "he hoped the vote of the House upon this would lay all such papers on the table now and forever."

Col. Johnson in favor of National Bank.

Col. Johnson, at a Dinner in Philadelphia, is reported, on good authority, to have made the following answer to a question put to him on the subject, to which the answer refers:

"Gentlemen, (said the Col.) I am in favor of a United States Bank; a bank with a capital of from fifty to a hundred millions; one hundred I would prefer: with branches so disseminated, in every part of the country, that there would not be a square mile in the United States or their dependencies, where its notes would not be redeemed in specie, or its equivalent, at any time. Gentlemen, these are my sentiments." Verely the effects of the New York elections are becoming manifest,—Lou. Journal.

Resignation of Mr. Woodbury.

A letter from Washington, published in the Courier and Enquirer, says "I know not whether the withering facts disclosed by R. M. Whitney, as to the causes of the present deranged state of the currency, has frightened the secretary of the treasury, or that he has become at last conscious of his utter inability to administer that department correctly, but he has certainly announced to his confidential friends his intention of retiring in the spring to his home in the Granite state, where he intends to remain aloof from the politics of the day. It is indeed to be regretted that so wise and prudent a step should not have been determined on before the awful catastrophe brought on by his mismanagement and that of his political compeers should have been so fully developed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Star says, that a Whig on the reception of the astounding news from New York, said to the Secretary of the Treasury—"Well Mr. Woodbury, you have had your day; you must now be preparing to die decently."—"No matter," replied the Chancellor of the Exchequer—"they can't say we have not had a good time of it while it did last."